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Queen's College Journal.

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THE Glee Club has for many years enjoyed the especial distinction of being the only college organization that has ever in any of its enterprizes proved both artistically and monetarily successful. It is on this account that it is esteemed to be the pet association in the affection of all the university men. Should not then, the members of the club, appreciating the unique position they hold among the college institutions, bring themselves more prominently before the notice of the public. We are proud of our Glee Club, and we would like to see them taking a far more active part in college entertainments.

THE now famous Montreal Winter Carnival has been in full blast for the past week, and, judging from all reports, appears

to have been a grand success, the different events passing off with the utmost smoothness. As we have before stated, we consider this carnival an institution, for such it may now safely be called, of which not only Montrealers, but Canadians in general, may well be proud. It has done more, during the past few years, to show the outside world that Canada in winter is something beyond a mere ice-bound desert, than any amount of newspaper protest against that once popular fallacy could ever have managed to accomplish. In this connection we might congratulate our Montreal contemporaries, especially the *Star*, upon the exceedingly handsome illustrated sheets they have sent out in commemoration of the event.

THE annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Foot-ball Union was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on Saturday evening, Dec. 24th. Our club was represented by J. S. Skinner, B.A., '83, who appears to have done his duty nobly. Mr. Skinner, following up a suggestion contained in a JOURNAL editorial some time since, protested against the arrangement by which the university teams were forced to enter into the ties with hardly any organized practice, and proposed that the series should be so arranged that the university clubs should form a separate section, the champions of which could play off the final tie with the winners of the main series. In this way a more equal footing would be obtained at very slight disadvantage. The suggestion met with the approval of those present, and was recommended to be acted upon by the executive

committee of the union, of which Mr. Skinner was elected a member for the ensuing year.

WE are pleased to notice that the Alma Mater Society has adopted "Todd's Manual" as an authority according to which all points of order not provided for by the constitution are hereafter to be settled. Any regular attendant of the society will agree with us that something of the kind has always been needed, and we feel confident that the society could not have chosen a better authority. The author of the work, the late lamented Alpheus Todd, LL.D., was one of our most distinguished graduates, and had won a world-wide reputation by his works upon the different branches of constitutional government. He always took a lively interest in the affairs of Queen's, and we feel sure that he would have been greatly pleased to hear of his book being adopted as an authority by her leading society.

ANOTHER valuable addition is about to be made to our Canadian historical literature. We refer to "The story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion," by John Charles Dent. Any work which would throw light upon the history of Canada and thereby increase in the hearts of Canadians a national pride in their own country, we would hail with pleasure. The work just referred to (the advance sheet of which we have perused) is eminently of such a nature. The history of Canada is short but not altogether uneventful. In the history of any country certain events stand out in bold relief marking epochs in the country's progress. Such events in the history of Canada are few and for that reason alone we as Canadians should be thoroughly conversant with all their details. The acquisition by Britain, the Rebellion and Confederation are the great

turning points in the history of Canada. Mr. Dent's work deals with the Rebellion and his version of this interesting and important story is based upon documents left by those who took an active part in our national affairs at that time. Some of the matter utilized by him in his book has never been made use of in clearing up what in itself was a dark period in our history but in its effects has proved a great and an abiding blessing to Canada and Canadians. Mr. Dent's writing is free, lucid and highly interesting and his book will certainly afford pleasure to any one who reads it. It will do more. It will increase one's knowledge of one of the greatest events on Canadian history. To the student the book will be of great value and to the young it will be, we may fairly say, in parts at least, as interesting as "The Tale of the Border" for it deals with the political questions of the time and narrates adventures as stirring as those related by Scott. We trust that Mr. Dent will be able to avoid partizanship, relating the events as they occurred, dealing with facts only, meting out praise and approval to those who deserve them and condemning those whose conduct was prejudicial to the best interests of Canada. We believe that such will be his endeavour and that he will be fairly successful. We hope his work will meet with a ready sale and that it will be carefully read and thoughtfully pondered over by the people of Canada, and especially by the young.

WE noticed lately in the *Toronto Mail*, a letter critising the Ontario Medical Council in no very laudatory manner. The writer was evidently not in love with the institution. Well, we do not believe the Council is perfect—we have yet to find a perfect institution. At the same time we believe in the Council. Medical education is of such vital importance to the public generally that

it is well they should have some guarantee no one is granted the privilege of practising medicine who is not competent to do so, or at least as competent as a thorough training can make him. While, then, we believe that there is a necessity for the Council, and while we would oppose its abolition, we still think that it is susceptible of improvement. According to present regulations a man may get a degree in Medicine from any of our universities without going before the Council at all. This degree does not permit him to practice in Ontario. So far as his native province is concerned, his degree is of no value whatever. The license to practice can be obtained only from the Council. To get a degree and a license, then, a student has to undergo two sets of examinations held about the same time and on the same work. Now examinations are no doubt good but it is possible to have too much of a good thing. We believe that examinations for a degree and separate examinations for a license are unnecessary, and an imposition upon students. Why could not the universities and the Council agree upon some plan whereby their examinations would be amalgamated or merged the one in the other. We would propose that but one set of examinations be held and that those students who successfully passed these examinations be granted the license of the Council and degrees from the particular universities at which they studied. The universities would thus retain their power of granting degrees and the Council would still have the exclusive right of licensing medical men. There would thus be uniform examinations, not only for the license, but also for a degree. So many examinations might be appointed by the Council and so many by each of the universities. Thus, too, no one would be able to obtain a degree in medicine who had not come up to the standard required by the Council and the universities. Of course it

would still be optional with every student whether he would take the license or not, and from which university he would take his degree. All, however, no matter where they studied, would have to come up to the same examinations and obtain a certain percentage upon every subject at these examinations. This plan would certainly relieve the students of what they regard as an imposition, a double set of examinations. It would we believe raise the standard of medical education.

ON all sides we hear complaints that the A. M. S. is not what it ought to be, nor even what it used to be. These complaints are by no means new. There has been among the students for several years an undertone of dissatisfaction with this society and a very apparent want of interest in its meetings. What the causes may be of this condition, which has at last become chronic, we shall not attempt to decide. The fact of its existence is patent. The desire of every member should be to remedy this deplorable state of affairs. The present executive made an attempt on Thursday evening to reawaken interest in the society by reviving an old custom of holding public debates. We trust that this will be only a first of a series. We have no doubt there is plenty of debating ability in the society to carry on a series of such entertainments every session and we feel confident that such a series would serve to reawaken the flagging interest of the members in this the only truly university society we have. Other means might also be adopted with the same object in view. The society is not, or at least should not be, simply a debating society. It has as one of its objects the cultivation of literary tastes. Why, then, could not the executive each session secure a few essayists. We are sure such could be done, that there are plenty of men quite capable

of writing essays worthy of being read before even such a learned body as the A. M. S. and that the members would be greatly benefitted by hearing them. It is not too late in the season even yet to move in this matter. Let the executive consider it well and act promptly.

THE scheme for the federation of the Colleges has at last been made public. Although reports of meetings held in Kingston to discuss this question are to be found in our columns, we think it but right that the JOURNAL should not be silent when the interests of education in this Province are so much at stake. We purpose in this number to take a general view of the scheme and in our next one will probably refer to some of its particular proposals.

It is proposed, then, that the various universities in the province hold in abeyance their degree granting powers so long as federation last. This is certainly much to ask and yet we feel confident that, if the educational interests of the country demanded the surrender, if higher education would be advanced and made more general thereby, the authorities of the universities would gladly enter into federation. Would the proposed federation advance higher education? We believe not. We believe that in educational matters as in almost every line, friendly rivalry is good. But, it is said we will still have this friendly rivalry. The various colleges will still carry on the work of teaching and each will still strive to give, if possible, a higher and more thorough education than is given by any of her sisters. This may be true to a certain extent, but when we remember that the various colleges have above and beyond them as it were a single university, that this university not only prescribes the course of study requisite for a degree but also actually enters into

competition with the colleges composing the university in preparing students for that degree, we are forced to believe that in a very short time the usefulness of the colleges will be gone. Students desiring a degree will attend the university and not the colleges. Were the proposed university not a teaching body but only an examining and degree granting institution this objection to the scheme would be removed and the different colleges might continue to flourish.

In the next place the scheme requires that all the colleges be situated in Toronto. If they must all be in one city Toronto undoubtedly is that place. But it may be naturally asked is it necessary that all the colleges have the same local habitation? We fail to see why it is necessary. On the contrary we think that this very proposal is a great objection to the scheme. We believe that higher education will become more general, that a greater number will avail themselves of a college training, if there be, as now, a number of colleges in different parts of the province, than would do so, if all the colleges, as it is proposed they should be, were situated in one place. The presence of a college in any locality is an incentive to young men to avail themselves of a university education. That this is so is proved by the history of every college in the province. Examine the list of graduates and students of any of those institutions and it will at once be seen what an overwhelming majority of those were residents of the country in the immediate neighborhood of the college. We do not mean that more of these would have received a university education had there been no university near them but we do affirm that a very large proportion of them would not, could not have done so. The fact of the college being near was the incentive which prompted them to go to college and the saving in expense rendered their going possible.

These two general objections to the proposed federation of the colleges in Toronto force us to oppose the scheme and in this objection we are looking at the interest of education throughout the province without any reference to the interests of any particular institution. That the various colleges which the scheme proposes to remove to Toronto may with good reason object to the scheme we fully believe. Some of these we purpose referring to in our next with a special reference to the one which we esteem it an honor to be allowed to call our Alma Mater.

A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

ON a pressing invitation from some Cambridge friends whose pleasant acquaintance I had formed at Montreal during the meetings of the British Association, I left London one Friday afternoon by the fast express on the Great Northern Railway to visit this city of colleges. I had never been at Cambridge. My ideas of a college and college life were derived from my old Alma Mater, Queen's, and from McGill and University College, Toronto. I had years ago read "Tom Brown at Oxford" and "Mortimer's College Life at Cambridge," but for the entire difference between Queen's and Cambridge in the college government, in the style of buildings and their interior arrangements and in the student's daily routine of duties, I was quite unprepared. Everything had an air of novelty about it to one whose experience was only gained in America. My quarters were to be at St. John's College, where Principal Hicks of Fifth College, Sheffield, had placed his cosy suite of apartments at my disposal, but a call *en route* thither had to be made at Emmanuel College, where I was to meet Prof. Greenhill of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, one of the Moderators of Cambridge University. On the hansom drawing up before the gates of Emmanuel, the first feeling—soon however dissipated—was that of disappointment. Let not the Queen's student picture to himself lovely and extensive grounds planted with grand old oaks and elm, and in their midst an olden, ivy-clad pile of college buildings. That might describe Jesus College, but like most of the other colleges, Emmanuel is directly on the street, in the very heart of the town, and in the midst of the dwellings and shops. A genial liveried porter is ready to answer enquiries and take note of delinquent students. Passing through an arcaded entrance, the principal court of the college is reached. This court is perhaps two hundred and fifty feet square and is laid out in paved walks. Completely surrounding it, shutting out the world beyond, are college buildings comprising the dining hall, chapel

and suites of rooms for the officials of the college and the students. Every suite is complete in itself and includes generally a library, sitting-room, bed-room and pantry, each opening on a small hall, which in turn opens on the staircase common to every five or six suites and leading to the court. Over each door off the staircase is the name of the official or student who occupies the rooms, and again at the entrance door at the foot of each staircase opening on the court is a list of all those who have rooms off that staircase. Emmanuel has two courts or quadrangles but Trinity has three and St. John's four. Under the porter's directions I reached Prof. Greenhill's rooms, where, in addition I met Mr. Ernest Foxwell, of St. John's College, a brother of Prof. Herbert Foxwell of University College, London, the able successor of Prof. Jevons. Together, we all went to St. John's, passing on the way through Trumpington Street, that avenue of noble colleges, flanked across the river Cam by what is termed "The Backs," which form a continuous succession of pretty gardens, lovely lawns and pleasant groves, the properties of the various colleges. On this street are met, in quick succession, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Queen's, King's, St. Catharine's, Caius, Trinity, Trinity Hall, and St. John's. It made an old Collegian feel proud of having taken a college course. Peterhouse, the first reached, is the oldest of the Cambridge Colleges, having been formed by Hugh de Balsham in 1257. It is said to be celebrated for its eminent men. A memento of the poet Gray is still retained in a large iron cross bar in front of one of the windows of the fourth story. Gray was very much afraid of fire and had an apparatus made, under which he could quickly and safely from his window reach the ground on the first alarm of fire, and of the apparatus the cross bar formed part. His fellow students were greatly amused and it gave occasion for a practical joke. One evening whilst one party of students raised the cry of fire in the corridor, another deposited a large tub of water immediately under his window. It was as they expected. On the first alarm the window was thrown open, the apparatus adjusted, and, in another few seconds, the poet was emerging from the tub of water—a wiser man. It is said that he did not forgive his fellow students but left the college and joined Pembroke near at hand—the Alma Mater of William Pitt, of Edmund Spenser and of many distinguished churchmen. Perhaps the most notable building between Pembroke and St. John's is the chapel of King's College, a splendid specimen of gothic architecture unsurpassed in Cambridge. Of all the colleges, Trinity is the largest and most celebrated, and every student of conic sections will recognize the name of its late master, Dr. Whewell, who at his own expense, added another—the Master's court—to the great quadrangles which distinguish this institution. The entrance to the college is by the King's Gateway, which dates back to the time of Henry VIII, whose statue commemorates the fact. The library of Trinity is famous both for its architecture and the valuable works it contains. It was de-

signed by Sir Christopher Wren and on its shelves are about 100,000 volumes, included among which are the manuscripts of Sir Isaac Newton and Milton. The last in the line of colleges on Trumpington Street and its continuation is St. John's, and here were to be my quarters. Next to Trinity, it is the largest of the colleges at Cambridge. There are probably seven hundred students, all in residence. The buildings are of brick and comparatively plain, excepting the new court across the Cam, which was designed by Rickman and forms one of the finest of the Cambridge quadrangles. My quarters were in the new court overlooking the Cam and "The Backs," and were artistically furnished and very complete, comprising a sitting-room, library, bed-room, store-room, larder and ante-room. It evidently would require a modest income to live in residence at Cambridge. The rooms were under the care of the gyp and the bed-maker. The former would be called an institution in America. He possesses a pass key to each suite of apartments over which he has charge. He brings in the coal, lights the grate fires, blackens the boots, brings in the breakfast, if the student breakfasts in his rooms, performs the duties of scullery maid, sees that the larder is kept replenished with the requisites for tea, and is generally a sort of man of all work, whilst the bedmaker, who is often his wife, acts the part of housemaid.

I dined each evening with the fellows at Emmanuel. Every student is required to put in an appearance at dinner in the dining hall. At the upper end on a slightly raised platform and placed across the hall is the Fellows' table. At St. John's, the number of students being so large, it is necessary to have three dinners, the first at 4:30, the second at 6, and the third at 7 p.m. At Emmanuel, dinner was at six o'clock, and punctually at that hour we assembled in the Combination Room, all but myself and two other guests being in full collegiate costume. On dinner being announced, we followed, in order, the presiding Fellow to the dining room, where the students who, in full costume, were already in their places at once rose and remained standing until grace was said. Dinner over, we returned to the Combination Room, where, in a wide circle around a glowing grate fire, and over tea and coffee, we for an hour had a pleasant talk upon books and travel. I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was a congenial change from the lower world of stocks and bonds and mere selfish money-making.

In the morning I was called by the gyp and, joined by one of my kind entertainers at half past eight, proceeded to the Combination Room of St. John's, where as on subsequent mornings I breakfasted with the Fellows of that College. It was an interesting breakfast. Among those present were Prof. Donald McAlister, Prof. Herbert Foxwell and Rev. Edwin Hill, rising men, all of whom were at the Montreal meeting of the British Association. There was porridge on the table and I felt sure that there must be a Scotchman present. "Well," my neighbor said on my right side, with rather an air of pride, "I intro-

duced it here." "But you do not take any yourself," I remarked. "Ah," was the reply, "for the first fifteen years of my life I had nothing else." The hills and glens of Scotland, the poor but hardy Highlanders and their plain but healthy diet, came like a vision before me, and I could not help wondering whether the often despised porridge had not something to do with producing the men who have so often appeared as the wranglers at Cam. bridge and the prizemen at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

There are no lecture halls and class rooms. Each student knows that the examinations will cover a given range of subjects and in the sanctity of his rooms and with the aid of a coach whom he visits at stated hours, he plods through the work. The coach possibly is a Fellow of his college but would on this side of the water be termed a tutor. The tutor at Cambridge is however, a different personage. My friend, Mr. H. W. Taylor, the tutor of Trinity, is one of the college authorities, ranking under the Master, and his post is worth probably £1000 sterling per annum. The University examinations are held in the Senate House which may be looked on as the centre of the University, as the degrees are also conferred there. The time when these examinations are held is one of great expectation in Cambridge, which reaches its climax on the coming out of the mathematical honor list and when the senior wrangler is known. It is something, to be virtually at the head of the youth of England for the year.

In the quiet of his own suite of rooms, however, the student is thoroughly his own master. He sleeps and probably always has his breakfast there, his hours of study are spent there and there he entertains his friends with a quiet cup of tea or perhaps a supper. The Cambridge man soon learns the art of tea making. His grate is provided with a hob for the kettle or tea pot, and the gyp sees that the other requisites are ready at hand when wanted. The occupier of each suite of rooms of course furnishes his rooms according to the taste and means, and some are elegantly furnished. Other home enjoyments are not forgotten. More than once at St. John's have I when passing along the corridors, heard music from the piano coming from rooms near at hand. Cambridge is a model University town. There is a quiet about it that is in keeping with its educational reputation. It is not afflicted with the factories and smoky atmosphere of the cities of the Midland Counties and of the east and west. Its public buildings, however, apart from those connected directly or indirectly with the colleges, are not conspicuous. The town is, in fact, overshadowed as it were by the University. Everything else stands secondary in importance to the colleges and education. It is not even a bishop's see, as Ely not far off has that honor. And yet both in and around Cambridge are some fine old churches and ruins, a sight of which would gladden the heart of an American antiquary, and in its neighborhood are some beautiful drives. Whoever visits it will come away as I did, delighted with Cambridge.

Montreal, Jan., 1885.

A. T. DRUMMOND.

HOW SHAKESPEARE USES THE SUPERNATURAL.

THERE is probably no race or nation that has not had during its history a period in which belief in the supernatural was a predominant feature. In different countries imaginary beings take various forms. In Britain there were spirits known as "Imps" or "Familiars," who acted as messengers to the imperial court of fairy-land and "Scobaces," so designated because they rode to their meetings upon a Scoba, or broom. There were terrestrial fairies, and in Wales a species known as "Knockers," that dwelt in mines. Others are said to have had their abode in wells, and were known as "Brownies."

Shakespeare has, in his plays, given a singularly happy dramatic exhibition of these ideal creations. They are introduced into "The Tempest," and assume control over nature. Prospero, the rightful Duke of Milan—a supernatural character—here sways the sceptre of fairy-land, the myriad hosts of which yield him willing homage. He disturbs the elements and so enrages the sea, that King Alonso and his retinue, being on a voyage, are shipwrecked. Miranda, out of pity for the helpless, implores Prospero if he has "put the wild waves in this roar," to "allay them." Her father, in virtue of his compassion, gives assurance that

"Not so much perdition as an hair,
Betide to any creature in the vessel."

Ariel, an airy spirit attendant upon Prospero, then appears, and enumerates his qualities. He says:

"I come to answer thy best pleasure, be it to fly,
To swim, to drive into the fire, to ride
On the curl'd clouds; to thy strong bidding task
Ariel, and all his quality."

Prospero empowers Ariel to call into requisition "the whole rabble" of spirits, "to show the young couple the vanity of his art." "Iris," "Ceres," and "Juno," with the nymphs and reapers, obey the summons. Prospero addresses them as "Goblins" and assigns to them their allotted task in overthrowing his enemies. "Caliban," Prospero's slave, is of a lower creation than Ariel. In Act V. Prospero calls the spirits "elves." These inhabit hills and brooks, attend upon Neptune, disturb the night, assist Jove in uprooting with his bolt the stout oak, and even awake the tenants of the grave from their long repose to come forth at his command. Prospero at last lays down his robe, in which was invested this magic art, and desires to be freed from the spell with which he has been bound.

The supernatural personages in "Macbeth" are the "Witches" and "Banquo's Ghost." The witches take the form of old, careworn women, hideous and repulsive in their appearance. They presume to foretell events. In the fifteenth century witch-craft exercised considerable influence in Europe. Shakespeare brings these creatures supposed to be endowed with supernatural powers, into

contact with the principal characters in this play. From the moment they exclaim,

"A drum, a drum,
Macbeth doth come."

all their efforts are concentrated upon the destruction of Macbeth. They first employ their combined skill in framing a snare, then, demon-like, rejoicing over the feasibility of their plot, approach Macbeth. He is off his guard, and falls an easy prey to their laudatory deception. The witches, being acquainted with the nature of Macbeth, arouse his ambitious spirit, by hailing him "Thane of Glamis." Hitherto Macbeth appears to have borne a brave carriage; but his mind has been poisoned by the prophetic announcement of the witches, and his heart uncontrollably yearns after its accomplishment. He is unmanly and willing to listen to intrigue, no matter though it may lead him into dishonorable actions—which it does—and leave him in the end a coward. Shakespeare makes the superstitions harmonise with the actions. The introduction of witches acts as a charm over the subsequent character of the play. The difference in the natures of Macbeth, Banquo, and Lady Macbeth are attributable to the impressions upon their minds created by the supernatural influences of the witches, as these three were present and heard the conversation of the weird sisters. "Banquo's Ghost" is a minor character in this piece. John Kemble accepted the opinion that the ghost was alone seen by Macbeth, and acted up this conviction of refusing to produce the character upon the stage. In representations of Macbeth, the "Ghost" is still kept in the background.

The "Ghost" of Hamlet's father, plays a more important part than Banquo's ghost in "Macbeth." It appears upon the stage in bodily form, resembling the King in its proportions and attire; relates to Hamlet the foul play to which his father had been subjected, and reveals the true cause of his mysterious death. This sad tale, and the sacred vow Hamlet had made to the ghost to avenge his father's death, quickened the spark of suspicion in the heart of the Prince towards the King (now that he knew he was the murderer) into a furnace of frenzy and hatred. In this way the "Ghost," like the witches in Macbeth, influences the whole party. The parting words, "Remember me!" irritate Hamlet's mind continually, inasmuch that he, from the strangeness of his actions, appears to everyone to be insane. They lead him to invent the by-play, through which he is to test the variety of the knowledge consigned to him by the apparition. In this he is successful, for in this he confirms the guilt of the King. Hamlet is now fully ripe in his fury. He burns for revenge and exclaims,

"O, from this time forth
My thoughts be bloody, or be nothing worth,"

and ceases not from his purpose until he has fulfilled the command of the ghost, and avenged the death of his father by taking the life of the King.

POETRY.

LINES BY OUR SPECIAL WALT WHITMAN.

I am the Senior,
Senior at Queen's,
Gorgeous in raiment,
Stove-pipe resplendent;
Lightly I toy with
Moral Philosophy,
Kantian text-book;
I am the Senior,
Senior at Queen's.

I am the Junior,
Junior at Queen's,
I have a knowledge,
Knowledge of all things;
Women adore me,
Me roller skating,
Me and my dancing;
I am the Junior,
Junior at Queen's.

I am the Sophomore,
Sophomore at Queen's,
Cigarette smoker,
Foe of the Freshmen,
Champion at foot-ball,
Madly I long for
Concursus forbidden;
I am the Sophomore,
Sophomore at Queen's.

I am the Freshman,
Freshman at Queen's,
Lamb-like and gentle,
Mild in my manners;
See how artistic—
Ally the mud clings,
Clings to my boot-soles;
I am the Freshman,
Freshman at Queen's.

Together we make up,
Make up the College—
College called Queen's,
Down at old Kingston,
Whence comes this yawp,
Yawp that we send you—
Send you as greeting.

—Adapted.

UNIVERSITY + FEDERATION

A CANDID OPINION.

THE Toronto papers have a somewhat unenviable reputation for being remarkably deaf to every argument or statement of fact which does not exactly coincide with the views of the citizens of Toronto. Knowing this we have looked for nothing but unqualified praise of the Federation Scheme from our contemporaries of the ambitious city, and it was with no small degree of surprise that we read the following extract from an editorial upon the subject in the *Canada Educational Monthly*. It is decidedly satisfactory to find such a common sense

opinion in a journal of such importance in educational circles, showing as it does that at least some of our Toronto friends are forced to admit that Queen's occupies a position of altogether too much importance to admit of her being ranked among those smaller fry, whose existence the magnates of Toronto will fain make a thing of the past:

"There is, we believe, doubt of the scheme embracing Queen's University of Kingston, though decision on this point has not as yet, we understand, taken ultimate shape. Centralization can only effectively draw over a given area. There comes a point where its influences must lose their attracting power. When you get as far east as Kingston, the attracting influences of centres on the further side begin to draw, and you have two forces in operation of conflicting interest. The problem becomes difficult to solve, and other considerations arise, which carry increased weight in shaping the course of action. Just here is the crux for Queen's. More than any other outside college has she local interests at stake, which demand serious deliberation before she commits herself to a decision. Like Toronto, Montreal, and other centres, she, from her geographical position, becomes a centre of her own, and to the area immediately about her, she owes the educational service which a vigorous, healthy and long-established institution has in the past rendered, and in the present is still actively and efficiently rendering."

ACTION OF QUEEN'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE trustees of Queen's University met on Tuesday, January 13th, to consider the scheme of university federation submitted to them in a memorandum by the Minister of Education. Almost every member of the Board was present. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Cook, Quebec; Rev. James Barclay, Montreal; Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick; J. J. Bell, Brockville; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Renfrew; Hon. A. Morris, Toronto; Rev. J. C. Smith, Guelph, and other graduates and benefactors. Many of the writers entered into detailed criticisms of the scheme, and gave their views as to the attitude to it that should be taken by Queen's.

In the absence, from illness, of Hon. A. Morris, chairman of the Board, Sanford Fleming, Esq., C. M. G., LL. D., the Chancellor, was requested to preside. The afternoon was spent in preliminary discussion, which showed that all present, from Quebec to Lake Huron, were of one mind on the matter. A committee was then appointed consisting of the Chancellor, the Principal, D. B. MacLennan, Esq., Q.C., Cornwall, Rev. Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto, to draft a report on the whole subject, which report, on its adoption by the Board, might be sent to the Minister of Education for the information of the Government and Legislature. The Board then adjourned to meet again at 9 p.m.

On re-assembling, the committee submitted a statement of their opinions as to the true policy of higher education for the Province and the attitude that Queen's should take with reference to the proposed scheme of federation.

It was then moved by W. Caldwell, M.P.E., of Lanark, seconded by A. T. Drummond, Esq., LL.B., of Montreal, "That the report of the committee now read be adopted, and transmitted to the Minister of Education as a memorandum setting forth in full the views of the Board."

Moved by Rev. Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph, seconded by Rev. Dr. Jardine, Brockville, that

"The Trustees of Queen's College recognize in the document submitted to them by the Minister of Education

an earnest desire on the part of the Government to improve the University education of the Province. They are glad to see that the scheme assumes that one arts college cannot possibly do all that the present necessities of the Province require. They also hail with satisfaction the policy of enlisting in this work private and denominational liberality, as well as public endowment and grants. But, inasmuch as the scheme implies that all the teaching bodies in Ontario doing the work of higher education must be in Toronto, the Board is constrained to defer final action, until time shall have been afforded for an expression of the views of the graduates and benefactors, especially of the people of Kingston and Eastern Ontario, whose liberality has been repeatedly and signally displayed towards the University."

Moved by D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto, seconded by D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall.

"While thus resolving to delay final action until a full expression of the minds of the graduates and constituents of this University shall have been secured, the Board unanimously express the conviction that the policy of centralizing in one city all the schools for the professional instruction, is not the one best calculated to promote the real interests of higher education in the Province." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Dr. Boulter, Stirling, seconded by Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C., Kingston.

"With regard to the scheme as outlined in the paper submitted, the trustees having in the foregoing resolutions decided against the principle of centralization of which it is based, think it unnecessary to criticise its various provisions. At the same time they do not consider it an equitable scheme of college federation, and they regard many of its details as open to serious objection."

Moved by Dr. Bethune, Wingham, seconded by Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal.

"That the following be a deputation to wait upon the Government to confer with it regarding the matters embraced in the memorandum: The Chancellor, the chairman of Trustees, the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto; Messrs. Jas. McLellan, Q.C.; W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P.; A. Gunn, M.P.; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C.; Dr. Boulter, Stirling, with power to add to their number."

Moved by Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton, seconded by G. M. Kinghorn, Montreal, that the local committee be instructed to submit at the proper time to the graduates and benefactors of the University the foregoing resolutions, and in accordance therewith, to intimate a suitable time at the next Convocation for ascertaining their views on the whole subject.

After passing these resolutions, the Board adjourned at one o'clock in the morning to meet again at 10:30 a.m. The Board met again the next morning and transacted a considerable amount of College business, and adjourned to meet at Convocation.

KINGSTON'S OPINION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the graduates and benefactors of Queen's resident in Kingston was held in the classical class room on Friday evening, December 23rd. R. V. Rogers, B.A., '61, occupied the chair and in opening the meeting apologized for the absence of the Principal, who had been summoned to Toronto to attend a meeting to discuss the federation scheme called by the Minister of Education. Letters were also read from Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the Commons, and Sir Richard Cartwright, giving their views upon the scheme. Extracts from their letters will be found elsewhere.

Professor Watson being called upon reviewed the proposed scheme at length, tracing it from its origin in the financial necessities of Toronto University, to relieve which the Government was asked for a special grant. This not being forthcoming, the federation scheme was proposed as a solution to the difficulty. The Toronto colleges naturally fall in with the proposition and Victoria shows some tendency to follow their example, hoping thereby to have her treasury replenished, but Queen's, now as ever willing and able to trust to her friends in time of need for financial supplies, and not clearly recognizing any advantage to the cause of higher education in the scheme, stands apart, without committing herself either way. The speaker referred to the position of the several divinity halls of Toronto, which naturally favored the scheme as bringing them into connection with a university. He pointed out that the scheme is unique in that it proposes to introduce theological classes into an arts course, thus making it possible for a divinity to work his theological classes into his fourth year and practically reducing the arts course to three years, an advantage, from one point of view, to the idle student, but certainly a disadvantage to the cause of higher education. The intention of the proposers is that those subjects which require a large outlay of money in the purchase of apparatus should be taught by university professors, while the more ordinary classes should be in charge of the college professors. This would require a system of examinations flexible indeed. The possibility of jealousy and wire pulling in the proposed senate was then touched upon, the speaker remarking that it was almost unavoidable that each different member of the senate should wish to advance the interests of his own college in preference to those of the others. Again, no money was to be granted by the government except to University College, first as a university and then as a teaching body. Why should the university be thus preferred? No objection could be raised to University College being reasonably endowed at the start, since it has never been endowed, but it should then be thrown upon its friends like the other colleges and not receive continuous government grants. The senate, too, would have the power of transferring the professors of the different colleges, a proceeding which would be sure to cause dissatisfaction. Further it would be quite beyond the power of the government to compensate the colleges for the loss of buildings and apparatus. It would require \$125,000 to make good the losses of Queen's alone. Dr. Watson closed by referring to the disadvantages of not entering into the scheme, showing that these were of decidedly minor importance. He was listened to most attentively throughout and created a most favorable impression by the fair manner in which he stated the case.

The next speaker was Rev. J. A. Allen, who referred more especially to the fact that the proposed senate is to be appointed by the government, and pointed out the danger of politics being introduced and superior men without friends in power being ignored, while those of inferior ability and political influence were placed upon the senate. At this point R. W. Shannon, M.A., '79, made a motion condemning the introduction of theological classes into an arts course, but after a short discussion this motion was withdrawn to make way for one of broader scope.

D. Lavell, Dean of the Women's Medical College, took up the question next. He referred to the scheme from a broad and practical point of view, pointing out that its effect would be to greatly lessen the number of those receiving a university education. Many young men will strain a point to go to a university situated in a city at a convenient distance from their place of residence, while

they could not think of going a long distance away from home to secure the same advantages. He did not think that Victoria would finally adopt the scheme as it at present stands. It was quite clear that the intention was to make University College the leading institution of the country, and to crush out the other colleges. He felt sure that Queen's would not enter into the scheme.

R. T. Walkem, Q.C., pointed out the necessity of an institution such as Queen's in Eastern Ontario. He felt sure that the benefactors of Queen's would be willing to see their contributions go if they could be convinced that the scheme was for the good of the country. However, it appeared to him that it was a scheme for the good of Toronto. He referred to the evil effect centralization at Toronto had had upon the legal profession.

Mayor Smythe, who is a graduate of Toronto, was unwilling to think that the scheme originated with his *Alma Mater*. He opposed centralization as a Canadian and pointed out the immense loss the removal of Queen's would be to Kingston and the surrounding country. He believed that any scheme based upon the removal of the sister colleges must fail. He moved, seconded by Dr. Lavell, "that it is the opinion of this meeting that any scheme of federation or grouping of all colleges in any one locality, is vicious in principle and contrary to the best interests of this Province." The motion was carried unanimously, amid applause. John McIntyre, Q.C., M.A., '72, held that the scheme did have its origin in Toronto University, and was consequently upon this university not being able to obtain the expected government grant. He claimed that a Queen's degree was in every respect equal to one from Toronto, and expressed his firm conviction that the people of Kingston and Eastern Ontario would never suffer Queen's to be crowded out by any other institution. He moved, seconded by Mr. R. T. Walkem, "that this meeting disapprove of the scheme so far as Queen's is concerned." This motion was unanimously approved of.

T. R. Dupuis, M.D., '60, next entered a protest against the scheme on behalf of the Royal College. He pointed out that the adoption of the scheme would render it necessary for medical students to go to Toronto both at the beginning and the end of their course, and the inevitable result would be the extinction of all the medical schools outside of that place. The Royal is doing a highly successful and beneficial work, and its students, at the Council examinations, hold their own with those of any college in Canada. He read a motion, passed at a recent meeting of the Medical Faculty, condemning the scheme.

It being considered advisable to bring the question of federation more prominently before the public of this section of the country, a committee was appointed, upon motion of Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, to arrange for a public meeting at an early date. The meeting then dispersed, all agreeing that Queen's should have nothing whatever to do with the proposed federation.

FROM OUR STATESMEN.

The following are extracts from letters sent to Principal Grant by Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick and Sir Richard Cartwright, giving their opinions upon the federation scheme. Mr. Kirkpatrick says:

"I regard this proposed scheme as fraught with evil not only to Queen's, but to the cause of higher education in the province. It seems to me that Queen's by affiliation would lose her individuality and the name she has established for herself throughout the Dominion. Queen's and all the other colleges except Toronto, would become simply divinity schools. If students have to go to Toronto to

obtain university education they will gravitate to the college with the richest endowment and the largest scholarships, and that college will be, of course, the one with the state at its back. Queen's and Trinity and Victoria will be attended only by those students who look forward to taking a divinity course.

The cause of higher education wants, and must have, more centres of influence than one.

The number of university professors will be reduced from what at present is necessary for the various universities and the incentive for young men of promise in different branches of study and scientific attainment to continue their studies with the hope of obtaining such professorships, will be lessened, because the prizes (the professorships) to be obtained will be fewer. The chances, therefore, for genius and merit to be developed in the province will be curtailed. The cause of higher education in Eastern Ontario will suffer also because many a student comes to Kingston who would not go to Toronto at all.

The generous rivalry which now exists between the universities, and which begets progress and advancement, would be gone, and the state-endowed university, without any rival or competition from active and zealous principals of other universities, would, I fear, relapse into a state of lethargy and dullness productive of mediocrity.

The proposal to concentrate all institutions for higher education in one city is opposed to the history of universities in all other countries. In fact, the whole experience and practice of Europe and America warn us against the proposed "leap in the dark."

A scheme which would be so injurious to the cause of higher education in this section of the Province, and, by removing all competition, would thereby tend to reduce the activity and zeal requisite to keep up and elevate the standard of university education in the province generally.

Sir, Richard Cartwright's letter is more brief. After referring to the claims of Kingston upon Queen's, he closes as follows:—

"I am inclined to think that the plan of having several colleges (whether affiliated with a common central institution or not) located in different portions of Ontario is more likely to meet the present needs of a community like our own than a project which, if I understand it correctly, would require every person who desired to obtain a collegiate education to go into residence at Toronto."

"Mind your eye." What has happened to J's eye? Can it be possible that he has been fighting? No! it is only recently that he has been learning that "little hands were never meant to." &c. Has he been experimenting with Sulphuric Acid? Surely not, for he is a Church Student. "Murder will out." He has been kicked by a horse. But how? Where? When? The unusual circumstance of being up before breakfast and returning from the back yard gives us a clue. It appears that during the absence of the manager a certain horse had been allowed to stand idly in his stable. It occurred to the acute-witted Soph, that a little exercise would keep his thin blood from congealing. So having saddled the horse with a goodly-sized stick he proceeded from seeing to sawing, but the fractious animal reared and kicked him on the eye. You see he saw a saw horse and saw seasonably suited to a Soph., and saddled it with a stick. The unskillful sinner struck too severely and soon saw stars.

Several of our students have been at the Montreal Winter Carnival for the past week. A couple have returned home and report having had a grand time.

✧CORRESPONDENCE.✧

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—In your first number of this session you extended a hearty invitation to all graduates of Queen's who love their Alma Mater and have the interest of the JOURNAL at heart, to let themselves be occasionally heard from through its columns.

Number four has just come to hand and on reading it I am constrained to accept your invitation. On the whole I am well pleased with this number, although there are several particulars in which there is room for improvement.

Looking through the issues that have been published this session one finds that the correspondence column has as far amounted to two letters, which appeared in number three. This is not as it should be and feeling that it is my duty to help you, Mr. Editor, I am inspired to write this letter in the hopes that you may not consign it to your waste basket unread.

To come back to number four, while perusing the familiar pages my thoughts wandered and I moralized some what after this criticising fashion. A bad beginning may have a good end is an old maxim, but that number four should be dated January, 1884, does not say that its end is good. In reading the proof sheets a little more care would do no harm.

If one looks closely at editorials in general it is easily seen that there is plenty of material for an editorial writer to compose an interesting "editorial on editorials," in fact this branch of newspaper and journal literature has become a science. Custom is all powerful, certain things happen as a due course, year in and year out. Custom says they must have their corresponding editorials and they do. Here then in the leading editorial we find the Editor taking as his text the "Medicals' Annual Dinner" and from it deducing the proper and ideal relation between student and professor. On the other hand there are certain subjects which are chronic and on which we may be prepared to look for an editorial at any time. One of these, i. e. the Alma Mater Society, is to the JOURNAL what the National Policy is to the *Globe* and *Mail*, and without it the JOURNAL could barely exist. Speaking generally there is a third class embracing all that is left from the first two and necessarily miscellaneous in character. To these most readers will turn first and to this category belongs the editorial on the Association Foot Ball Championship. There is more novelty about this class and as a consequence they possess greater interest and afford greater scope for originality.

Coming to "Poetry" we find "a Poem that Walt Whitman never published." This effort is what we might expect to be evolved from the undeveloped brain of an ordinary freshman. It is hardly in place along side of the beautiful idea expressed in "A Parting Wish" and the well known lines from the Traveller. We miss from this column the contributions of George and Charlie.

Professor Watson's speech is really good; behind his quiet humor he expresses much common sense and we are sure the victims who attend his Philosophical Lectures will sometimes vainly wish that all his lectures were after dinner speeches.

We now come to a lengthy sermon and as we count the number of columns that comprise it and divide the amount as obtained into the whole number of columns which go to make up this issue and finding the quotient is four we pause and think. We wonder then if the Editor was hard up for copy, or whether he was considering how best he might benefit the student who spends his summer in the mission field, by providing him with suitable sermons in a handy and portable form.

From the Royal College Items we are glad to see that the Æsculapian Society is flourishing, and the human heart still exerts a great power, in fact its force or power is not less than fifty pounds. Does this mean a force of fifty pounds to the square inch, or that one heart may sometimes blight the hopes of fifty, or does it mean something else? The writer ought to be more explicit.

Jack's remarks strike us as being "a word in season" and to the point, there is a good deal of truth and common sense in them. His was something like our own experience when we were at College. We even remember attending some A. M. S. Conversazioni at which one felt that he was a stranger instead of being one of the hosts.

We are glad to see that the Divinities are interested in Professor Parker's Lectures and that some of them were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Moody. We felt too that students as well as others derive great benefit from the university sermons, but we fail to see the reason why students after hearing the sermon preached in Convocation Hall should then have to read it in the JOURNAL, for is it not the duty of every student to read the JOURNAL from beginning to end? The great majority of readers pass by the sermon, promising themselves the pleasure of reading it at some future time, which future time rarely comes.

The writer of "College World" excels himself, and we hope to see him lose none of his interesting spiciness.

"Y. M. C. A." notes are short and brief, but from them we see that good work is being done.

The "exchange column" shows that last session's Editor still yields his treacherous pen. His critical judgment and observation has lost none of its old time vigour, may his shadow never grow less.

"Personals" is full and interesting and so is the "Woman's College," but "De Nobis" is but a shadow of its former self. Has the joke box inaugurated in the regime of Wright become a thing of the past?

We do not join issue with the Sporting Editor. Important Foot-ball matches should be written up in good style for the journal. This gives a greater interest to the and besides it constitutes the only College record there is for such matters, and provides material for the future historian.

There is another matter that must have been overlooked. So far no account of the annual games '84 has appeared in the JOURNAL; such an omission has not taken place before for over six or seven years, to our knowledge. Bain, '86, should see to this.

TRULY YOURS,
'84.

The seniors are arranging for their annual re-union. An efficient committee has been appointed and necessary arrangements are being made. Mr. A. D. Cartwright is secretary to the committee.

The following has been going the rounds of the press:—"Is your chum a close student?" wrote a father to his son in college. You bet he is, father," was the reply. "You couldn't borrow a V of him if you were in the last stages of starvation."

The judges of the Concursus Iniquitatis will sit on the Sheriff of the Court pretty soon if he does not attend to his duties better. We have been impatiently waiting for him to summon witnesses for another trial but he has been remarkably lazy since the last court. Look out for a criminal, Sheriff.

* PERSONALS *

WE have to congratulate H. M. Mowat, B. A., President of the Alma Mater Society, upon having successfully passed his Second Intermediate law examination at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. May his success continue ever.

One of our friends in Toronto sends us the following budget of items relating to the welfare of a number of Queen's graduates and alumni resident in the Queen City. He does not wish his name to be published, but states his readiness to be responsible for the accuracy of each individual item.

WM. MORRIS, B. A., '82, is taking a rest after getting through his first Intermediate and considering all things looks pretty well as he does up King street on a fine afternoon.

ALEX. MORRIS, B. A., '82, has gone on a trip to California for the good of his health.

EPH. ELLIOTT, who put in some time at the Royal, is now in Toronto and may often be seen on the streets decked in a plug hat as he makes his daily rounds to see his patients. Eph. is at present with Dr. King.

D. A. GIVENS, B. A., '78, is blooming. When he first came to Toronto he caught the boarding house mania, that is he hired a carter by the year and regularly moved his trunk once a week till finally he found a suitable place. Dave is head student in Foster, Clarke & Bowes' establishment, which position he fills with dignity, while at the same time he talks of Second Intermediates and Judgeships. Any one requiring counsel in boarding house matters should consult D. A.

JAMES SMITH alias "Big Jim" has decreased none in stature since he used to walk the halls of old Queen's. Jim's genial countenance may frequently be seen at Osgoode Hall and other legal centres in the city. We prognosticate that Jim will always stand high when he is in court as well as when he is out of it.

J. R. O'REILLY, B. A., '82, is now calmly awaiting his finals and preparing for their approach. We may then hope soon to see Jim displaying the old time vigour with which he was wont of yore to defend the verdant freshe in the venerable concursus.

DOC FOWLER is as large as life. One may frequently see his energetic form dodging up Yonge and along Queen darting in and out of the crowd as he hurries to the Hall. Look again and you see his overcoat is short and that on his shoulder is a black bag. What is the bag for, we had better not ask as he might not like it. H. E. is installed as right hand man in Gamble & Gamble's office, where he lords it over the office boy and book keeper. He says that Kingston is awfully slow and he never wants to go back there again.

HENRY A. WRIGHT alias "Piggy," who took a partial course in Arts, has migrated to Toronto. Henry has taken to himself a better half and a position in the Sheriff's office.

We were glad to see the familiar face of **ED. MUNDELL, B. A., '83**, the other day. He was up with his brother consulting Dr. Reeve, '66, as to his eyes, which had been injured by an explosion in the Chemical Laboratory.

H. T. SHIBLEY, B. A., '81, is quietly plodding away at his musty old law books and in time we expect to see Harry develop into a full fledged Q. C.

FRANK MONTGOMERY is flourishing up here in Toronto. Since leaving Kingston he has put in six months in a law office but gave it up as a bad job and now intends to try his hand at medicine. Frank is bound to succeed at whatever he undertakes.

Going along the west side of Toronto street, near the Post Office, a person may notice the sign "Ritchie & Gilray, Barristers, Solicitors, &c." This is no less than genial **GEORGE RITCHIE, '78**. Go inside and see George. He is the same old boy barring his fat face and sandy side-lights. Rumour doth not say that he is married yet but if he is not his wife will not need to be particular about the smell of his cigars perfuming the house. He is the prettiest cigar smoker in the city. As soon as vacation comes he is going to apply for a patent for his new method of getting 25 cents worth of solid comfort out of a 5 cent stub.

GEORGE McDONALD, '78, is the second member of the firm of MacMahon, McDonald, Drayton & Dunbar. He is getting along well and will be a great success in law if he does not devote too much attention to tight-legged pants, tooth-pick shoes, bamboo canes and pugs.

GEORGE BELL, B. A., '78, has an office here. He is already the senior member of the firm of George Bell, Barrister, &c. He has worked up a splendid practice already. George must do quite a large Surrogate Court business, judging from the number of pretty ladies in "weeds" who call in to seek his advice.

R. J. MACLENNAN, '84, is studying law in the office of Mowat, Maclellann, Downey & Biggar. Rod does everything now according to a system. This is owing no doubt to the effect of the rigorous training he received in Mathematics at Queen's. Mr. Mowat's government is quite sure to give satisfaction while the Attorney General has the opportunity of getting Rod's advice and counsel on matters grave and important. We hope, however, that no vile influences may be used to induce R. J. to become a Grit, nor that the bad political company in which he is at present will have any evil effect on him. Our hopes that he would continue his straightforward and upright course received an almost fatal shock when we saw him the other day in the Court House assisting one of the junior partners to beat an old widow with a brandy nose and water eyes out of her dower in the lands of her second or third husband.

J. S. SKINNER, B. A., '83, passed his First Intermediate at Osgoode Hall last week. He still lives.

GOWER GORDON, the "freshman eloquent" of '84, has been very unsettled in his habits of late, moving about from place to place in such a manner that his friends quite lost track of him. He has at last fixed himself in a situation with a wholesale hardware firm in Guelph.

ALMA MATER.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17th.

THE meeting of this evening was of an unusually interesting character, both as regards business and debate. The parliamentary form of debate was adopted for the evening and Geo. F. Henderson, B. A., as Attorney General, brought in a bill to abolish exemptions. He was supported by Messrs. Wright, Ryan and McLachlan as ministers of Crown Lands, Education and Agriculture respectively. The opposition was led by W. J. Kidd, with the President as his right hand supporter. These gentlemen did their utmost to prevent the passage of the bill and as a last resource moved a vote of want of confidence in the Attorney General. The government supporters, however, proved loyal to their leader and the attempt failed, whereupon the meeting broke up in disorder.

We were very much pleased to note an increased attendance of students at this meeting. As we have frequently stated, a man should never consider time spent in this society as time lost. May the numbers present at its meetings yet increase.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24th.

There was a very large attendance of students this evening, attracted doubtless by the prospect of hearing a lively debate on the federation question. Owing to circumstances, however, it was found necessary to postpone this debate for a few days, and the executive committee was instructed to arrange for a public entertainment, the debate to form the chief item on the programme. Notwithstanding this disappointment, the meeting proved very interesting, as several matters of importance were brought forward. Mr. Farrell's motion to engage Col. Bain to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the society did not meet with the approval of those present, and was lost. It was decided to continue the parliamentary debate upon the exemption question at the next regular meeting, and Attorney-General Henderson was requested to be prepared with his Cabinet and Bill upon that occasion. Mr. C. J. Cameron introduced a matter of great practical importance to the society. Points of order are frequently brought up which the chairman finds it difficult to decide according to the constitution, and Mr. Cameron suggested that a debating manual be taken as a standard to be referred to in such cases. After considerable discussion as to the extent to which this manual should be used, an amendment to Mr. Cameron's motion, proposed by Mr. G. F. Henderson, was adopted. It read as follows:—"Resolved, that Todd's Manual of Parliamentary Practice be hereafter used by this Society, as an authority upon cases to which our constitution, as it at present stands, does not apply." This is a step in the right direction. We trust that the Alma Mater Society will continue to improve.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DEBATE.

A GOOD and select audience was present in Convocation Hall last evening, the occasion being the third of the series of public debates given under the auspices of the Alma Mater Society. The programme was opened by the Glee Club, which sang a couple of choruses in splendid style. "Sweet spirit hear my prayer," with solo by Mr. Mundell, was particularly well rendered and was received by the audience with hearty applause. Mr. T. E. McEwen next recited Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," with excellent taste and effect. He is a good elocutionist. Professor Goodwin sang a German song, evidently sentimental, in such a way as to deserve

and receive an enthusiastic *encore*, to which he responded. We trust that we will frequently have the pleasure of hearing Prof. Goodwin at the students' entertainments. Miss Yates' rendition of a description of a street scene in which the principal actors were "a white bootblack and a black bootblack," took the audience by storm. It was amusing indeed. "London Bridge" was sung in an exceedingly tasteful manner by Mr. Harry Wilson, who is acquiring much prominence as a vocalist in university circles. He certainly lost none of his reputation by his performance last evening. The first part of the programme was closed by the Glee Club with three choruses. The solos being taken by Messrs. Clark, Wilson and Mundell.

The debate upon the federation question was then entered upon, the Principal being called into the chair. It proved very interesting, the different aspects of the scheme being brought forward by the speakers in a highly able manner. R. W. Shannon, M.A., Dr. Herald, and H. M. Mowat, B.A., championed the scheme, their defence of it being such as to draw hearty manifestations from the audience. The negative side of the question was led by Jno. McIntyre, M.A., with Dr. W. H. Henderson and Mr. Rattray as his supporters. These gentlemen played a winning game throughout, and easily succeeded in persuading the audience that the scheme would not prove to be for the best interests of higher education in Ontario. The vote taken at the close of the debate was almost unanimously opposed to the scheme.

The officers of the Alma Mater wish us to thank the gentleman who took part in the debate for their kindness in coming forward in such a hearty manner.

+DE NOBIS VOILIBUS.+

LADIES don't like to play billiards in a crowd for when the balls kiss they like the coast to be quite clear for the natural sequence of events.

The Glee Club spent a most enjoyable evening recently at the residence of Alderman Hart. Were many such invitations received we fear the number of applicants for membership in the club would increase alarmingly.

While taking a stroll through the corridors, a few days since, our local man happened to pick up a Cicero which was lying on a bench. On the fly leaf was the name of the owner, "Wm. F-n-r, '88, and beneath the name was this legend:—

"Thy sweet to love, but oh how blissful,
To love a girl that'll let you kiss her!"

Whether the sentiment is original or not our authority does not state, but surely this young man is progressing too well. Willie, Willie, 'ware concursus!

One of our students who was in the Manitoba mission field last summer has been bemoaning the effect of civilization upon the once glorious North West. The other evening the young man waxed particularly eloquent upon the subject, ever lapsing into poetry. Here is a specimen verse:—

"Behind the red squaw's cayuse plug,
The hand car roads and raves,
And pie-plant pies are now produced
Above the Indian graves.
I hear the oaths of pioneer,
The caucus yet to be,
The first low hum where soon will come
The fuzzy bumble bee."

COLLEGE WORLD.

THE German language is more popular at Yale than Greek and Latin.

At Harvard work on the college papers is accepted as a substitute for the regular literary work of the University.

There are 32,000 college students, properly so called, in the United States.

Columbia College is said to be worth \$6,000,000.

There are forty-three million four hundred thousand dollars invested in colleges of the United States, together with their apparatus and grounds.

Prof. Young, the renowned astronomer of Princeton, has found Eucke's lost comet.

Egypt has a college that was nine hundred years old when Oxford was founded and in which ten thousand students are now being educated who will some day, as missionaries, spread the Moslem faith.

Harvard has 167 professors and instructors, 26 librarians, proctors, etc., and 1,522 students.

Nine young ladies lately received the degree of A. B. from the Royal University of Ireland.

Of the 320 colleges and universities in the United States, only 24 have more than 200 students, and only 17 have more than 20 professors.

Mr. Chauncey DeFew says that there are three thousand graduates in New York City who cannot earn a living.

The attendance at the various German universities during the summer semester of this year was: Vienna, 4706; Berlin, 4145; Leipzig, 3230; Munich, 2511; Prague, 2000; Halle, 1716; Tübingen, 1500; Breslau, 1481; Bonn, 1241; Würzburg, 1232; Göttingen, 1000; Heidelberg, 989; Königsberg, 925; Freiburg, 924; Jena, 636.

According to the *Tech*, the following is the number of students this year in the principal colleges in the country: Harvard, 1586; Columbia, 1523; Oberlin, 1314; University of Michigan, 1271; Yale, 1086; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 706; Cornell, 539; Princeton, 505; Dartmouth, 402; University of Vermont, 346; Amherst, 334; Lehigh, 300; Johns Hopkins, 273; Williams, 253; Brown, 248.

The Princeton students are boycotting a bookseller because he sent to their parents itemized bills for text books, ponies, translations, etc., etc. Conscience made cowards of them all.

Mr. E. R. Gould, B. A., a recent graduate of Victoria University, has been appointed professor of political science and history in the State University, Washington, D. C. Canadians seem to win honor more easily abroad than at home, though competition is as severe and requirement as enacting as anywhere else.

It has been calculated that Vassar College girls eat 5,200 pancakes every morning. This is equal to 1,880,000 pancakes a year, which, with an average diameter of five inches, would extend 302 miles a straight line; or they could be built into a single column nearly eight miles high.

ITEMS.

The *University Herald* has an excellent article on "Roller Skating," containing a few rules for the guidance of beginners, which should be thoroughly learned by every Queen's man before attending the rink.

The first and important rule is:

1. Keep the body in an erect position, i. e. do not fall down. If he must fall down it would be better for him

to skate by those particular friends to the other end of the rink, and then in some secluded corner watch his chance and fall down when nobody is looking.

But if in the course of human affairs it becomes necessary to fall down "in open rink" it will be found advantageous to:

2. Rise immediately after having fallen.

The reasonableness of this rule can be shown by supposing the contrary, i. e. that you remained lying, in which case you would clearly be an inconvenience to those who were still skating, and not being supposed to have a mattress and pillow about your person at the time of the fall you would soon find the floor rather hard—if you had not noticed that quality when you fell.

The third is one in the execution of which the beginner will find very little difficulty. It is

3. "Go slow."

I mean by that that the beginner is to proceed forward with extreme moderation. "Go slow" at first, viz.: because you can't do otherwise. If you believe you can try it—first, however, having left a note to your father and mother saying that you have always endeavored to be a dutiful son and requesting them not to think too harshly of you after you have gone, and further requesting that your Calderwood's Moral Philosophy may be buried beside you.

4. "Two beginners should never skate together."

The Junior was "stuck" who is reported to have said, "Ah-h! Permit me to escort you, ladies?" for he received the answer, "Certainly; we are just going to get some oysters."

With umbrellas, like men, it is generally the poorest that gets left.—*N. Y. Journal*.

An eminent physician says that lemon juice is better than quinine to cure malaria. We always did call for lemon and sugar in ours in preference to quinine.

The object of the JOURNAL is well known to all its patrons and we will not here state it; but we feel constrained to take this opportunity of thanking those who have so kindly congratulated us on the improvement of this year's JOURNAL.

In every instance the congratulations were accompanied by the subscription fee—ONE DOLLAR. While the former is very encouraging the latter is absolutely necessary and when remitted unhesitatingly carries with it a flavour of "value received."

The conductors of the JOURNAL receive no remuneration whatever. The work is done through love of their Alma Mater. Now, it may be possible to exhaust this love by over-work. Such a state of affairs we know all the patrons of the JOURNAL would deplore and by way of antidote, we recommend prompt remittance of subscription fees, and thus save us both money and time, two very important ingredients in the student's life.